

WHOLE NO. 2009

(Semi-Weekly).

The survey, by W. W. Bruner, for the new Pail road from the Government Electric Light station to the top of the mountain, has been completed.

Sydney Morse, the tenor, was in the government service in India when he went to the stage for a livelihood. Mr. Twining, the manager and voice painter, is an old theatrical man of the river. The last venture of Mr. Twining was to bring out from England a big vaudeville company. He lost on this for the reason that the women early made matrimonial engagements.

Her husband she has been in the interior of China, India and Australia and has visited South America, in India and China, where Mr. Harte was

Attorney General Wm. O. Smith is unable to be on duty a portion of each day with an arm in a sling.

State Labor Commissioner. He was a member of the National Guard for

[illegible]



## IS FROM FIELD

Mr. Powell, Who Fought With  
the Fourteenth.

## BROTHER KILLED AT HIS SIDE

A Shell Did It—Spanish Plans and  
Operations—Lines Within  
Speaking Distance.

Geo. Powell, lately a private in the 14th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A. and of the service in Manila, is returning to the old home on the transport Pennsylvania with vivid recollections and a heavy heart. In the fighting with Spaniards early in August, his Powell and his brother were side by side. A shell exploded in their position one night and the brother was mangled and killed. A fragment of the shell struck the heart, another piece tore away part of the left arm and still another portion some of the shoulder, while several bits of the heated metal entered the head. The brother fell dead in a heap without so much as a groan.

The traveler, who is the guest of H. M. Dow, looks worn. He was not ill in Manila, but the climate is trying, the rain disheartening and the loss of the brother was a severe blow. In consequence of all this the young man has a worn look. It is easy to see that ordinarily he would be of cheerful and companionable disposition, but the campaign has had the result of making him somewhat listless. The meeting of friends in Honolulu is greatly appreciated by Powell. He visited the camps yesterday afternoon and spoke of the marked difference between being on the field in Manila and in garrison in Hawaii. "We were not so uncomfortable over there after all, though," says Powell. "We had the shelter tents and we contrived hammocks. In the cramped quarters we had raised floors, using the bamboo to good advantage. Shooting into the dry bamboo has a curious effect. The entrance of a bullet releases air suddenly and there is always a slight explosion. But we became accustomed to these as well as to the shells and showers of Mausers."

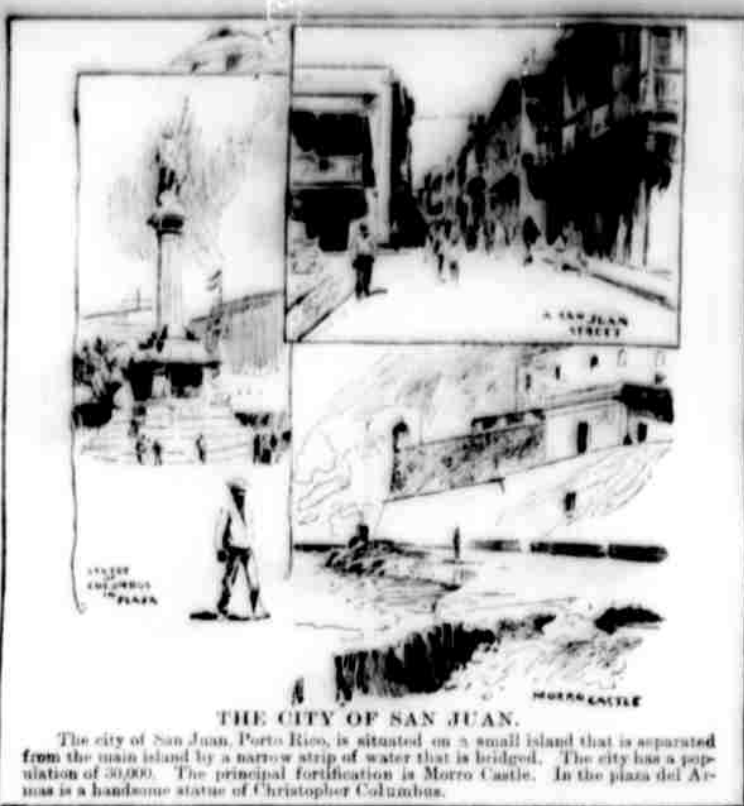
Most of the fighting was at night and once the Spaniards determined to take us. They massed, as we afterward learned, no less than 6,000 men and had ample artillery and plenty of rifle ammunition. Their plan was to drive back our light firing line and to make a charge right into the camp. But for the determination of our line they would have succeeded. They prepared well for this movement and I don't think many of the Americans realized at the time how near it came to being a success and how close a call our side had. If the courage of the Spaniards had not given out at the last minute they would have put us to rout for the time being. At one time during that night our firing lines were not more than forty yards apart. The battle lasted for nearly two hours. The only thing that saved us was a ruse adopted by our officers. Reinforcements had been sent for, but were slow in coming up. We were ordered to cease firing, to fill our magazines, fix bayonets, and await orders. It was the purpose of our officers to meet a charge. In the heavy darkness that surrounded us, completely with not a star shining, we could make out the enemy, so close were they. Our silence made them suspicious and they retired. We killed a lot of them as they retreated.

"A big shell has a flight that makes you wonder. There does not seem to be room enough for it in the air and it makes a movement of the atmosphere as it forces its passage. We could feel them traveling. The night of the hottest fighting the Spanish had more artillery than we did, else we would have taken the aggressive. My brother and myself and three or four other men were beneath a native hut and had made a breastwork of earth. A shell struck a piece of the hard wood of the cabin just at our heads. My brother was killed instantly and all of us were knocked insensible. We did not get to be ourselves for a couple of minutes. Soon after we were ordered to another point in the trenches."

"One night I saw the order against firing displayed. A Spanish sharpshooter in a tree was taking away at our squad. One man was given a flesh wound on the arm. A big Irishman who had a night glass located the sharpshooter 500 yards away and killed him. We heard him falling out of the tree and say his body next morning. The Irishman was praised for his marksmanship, but was told to shoot no more without permission. For ten days the Spanish were moving on us with their trenches and we were doing the same in their direction. The lines were not more than 350 yards apart at the last. The men of either side could see the others working in the trenches. There was some firing every night and sometimes lots of it. They shot high. Odd how some men escape and others get hit. A native came up to my company one day when we were standing in column of fours in a road. He thought he would be safe with us. He hadn't been standing there a minute till he was wounded in two places. Another Indian came up and helped his friend away. The man who was uninjured kept saying 'gangway.' That was one of the first words they picked up."

"It was terribly wet out there during the rainy season. Men from all over the world united in saying that they never saw anything half so bad in the line of rainfall."

"Of course we of the regulars, having the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and per-



THE CITY OF SAN JUAN.

The city of San Juan, Puerto Rico, is situated on a small island that is separated from the main island by a narrow strip of water that is bridged. The city has a population of 30,000. The principal fortification is Morro Castle. In the plaza del Armas is a handsome statue of Christopher Columbus.

haps for other reasons, were always sent to the front. We always did the best we could and I suppose our services will be recognized in the reports. Both the Astor and Utah artillery had hard times. The Astor guns refused to act once at close quarters and they had a bloody time. They lost the pieces, but recovered them on a pistol charge. The Utahs were all but surrounded one night and would have been cut up but for the timely help of the infantry. The Spaniards have fighting blood only after a fashion. They worried the American force a whole lot and had some pretty good schemes if they had been able to carry them out. I think the thing that impressed me most was the closeness of the lines and the quick changes in plans made by the Spaniards. After they failed with their 6,000 men they seemed to lose heart and would not shoot when our men were in plain view."

A CHRISTMAS SHIP.  
Proposal to Send One to the Boys in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The families and friends of the soldier boys now at Manila will have an opportunity to remember them on Christmas. Numerous inquiries have been made of the War Department by friends of soldiers serving in the Philippine Islands in relation to facilities for sending the men packages in the event that the troops will be retained in the East until Christmas. In expectation that Maj. Gen. Otis' army will be retained in the Philippines for several months the War Department has decided to furnish the desired facilities for conveying to the men such Christmas packages as may be furnished by their relatives and friends. It is proposed to send a vessel from San Francisco in the early part of November in ample time to reach Manila before Christmas, which vessel will carry packages free of charge. A limit will be placed on the size and weight of packages to be carried, and notice will be given when arrangements are completed. Packages are to be consigned to an officer of the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, who will attend to the shipment to Manila. The department will endeavor to secure a special rate from the overland carrying companies for all packages addressed to soldiers, and notice will be given of the latest date for their reception at San Francisco.

"Not Know Rules."  
A man who was ridden down on the sidewalk Monday night by order of Martial Law Merriam was a German sailor from a deep water vessel and had evidently not been ashore a great deal in foreign countries. Without understanding the affair at all clearly, the poor chap was inclined to take his abuse in good part. He was very earnest in explanation to the effect that he had neither desire nor intent to offend. "I don't know the rule of the country," he would say. "A man ride a horse on me on the sidewalk. I don't think I do wrong before, but I don't know the rule of the country." He would sigh deeply and reiterate that he did not "know the rule of the country." Some resident natural born meddlers had the sailor in tow yesterday and were urging him to complain to his consul.

Horn Fly on Hawaii.  
Dr. W. T. Monsarrat has returned from a professional visit to Hawaii and reports having learned that the horn fly had reached Mahukona and was reported at other places. Dr. Monsarrat went up to look at a number of sick horses on the Palmer Woods ranch and found the animals suffering lightly from a mild ailment. The horn fly, by the way, is becoming less of a plague in the vicinity of Honolulu. There is a very appreciable diminution in the numbers about the slaughtering pens in Twile.

Received New Money.  
The coin received by the First New York regiment on Monday was all new, of the issue of 1898. It came in packages addressed to each individual man. The privates received a \$10 gold piece, \$5 gold piece and 50 cent and 10 cents in silver. This was the pay for the month of August. Two officers detailed from each company for that purpose opened the packages, counted the money and had each soldier receipt for it.

Alarm in Camp  
There was excitement in Company F, First New York, Monday night. About forty men were taken suddenly with vomiting and were quite ill. It developed that all had taken milk shakes at a camp stand a short time before. The supposition is that there was something unwholesome either in the milk or the syrups used. The sick men were all right yesterday.

Yale and Princeton will play foot ball November 12 at Princeton. Before that date Princeton will play ten games en tour.

Buy Alum  
at druggists', and baking powder at grocers'.  
Use the alum externally; put the baking powder in your cake.

A CRITICAL TIME  
DURING THE BATTLE  
OF SANTIAGO.Sick or Well, a Rush  
Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 2, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

## ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Large Audience Hears an Excellent Program.

There was a jam at the Y. M. C. A. last evening for the concert by the Amateur Orchestra. All the seats in the hall were filled and many people stood about the windows. The night was fairly cool and the house was not uncomfortably close.

The Orchestra took the leading part in the program, playing three numbers and responding to encores. There was clearly shown the good results of practice under the direction of Wray Taylor. Professor F. W. Jacobs, the blind vocalist from San Francisco, was well received in "The Song That Reached My Heart" and "Love's Provoking." He responded gracefully and in fine voice to an encore.

Two splendid efforts of the evening were by Mr. E. A. Sherman, in "The Clock of the Universe," and Mrs. F. W. Glade, in "Ask Nothing More." Both were vigorously applauded and responded to encores. Miss Maud Kinyne proved another favorite in a violin and piano solo. Professor W. A. Games played an air and variations for a guitar solo and responded to an encore with an interpretation of the "Spanish Fandango."

The concert was a great success in every way. Quite a neat sum of money was taken in for Association work.

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## Buy Alum

at druggists', and baking powder at grocers'.  
Use the alum externally; put the baking powder in your cake.

DUE TO ARRIVE  
Per Schooner ALOHA  
ON CONSIGNMENT  
12  
STRONG  
WELL BROKEN  
MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.  
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

## Would You Succeed?

Then be energetic and straight in your business relations with your customers.

This is why THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do the business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,  
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE,  
FORT STREET.

CASIE & COOK  
Agents for following

## BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

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## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT  
JEWEL  
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- EMERALD JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMERALD JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil. 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, No. 3 and No. 2.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S  
WORLD-FAMED  
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER  
For restoring and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cures all kinds of blood diseases.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Cures of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

At this season it is especially to be recommended for the treatment of all blood diseases, and for the restoration of the blood to its normal state. It is a powerful blood purifier and restorer, and its effects are marvellous.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

From Dr. J. C. Geer, M.D., New York: "I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for many years, and it has cured many cases of blood disease, and its effects are marvellous."

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.

## THE COLONIAL POLICY.

We are at the beginning, at the morning star, of our Colonial policy, limited as it probably will be, until the South American States are taken in. If one chooses to carefully sift out and understand the facts; watch the operation of the facts on the public mind; notice the force of racial habits in estimating their value; will regard the different points of view taken by the conservative population of the Eastern States, the advanced views of the Western States, and the indifference of the Southern States, he will see that there is yet no well settled public opinion regarding the political treatment of the newly acquired territories.

President McKinley, as the Chief Executive, has no power in the premises, because he cannot make laws. Congress alone can settle the new policy. The President, however, under the Constitution, is directed to advise Congress in this, and other matters.

The President is now most seriously at work formulating the new policy, which is called the Colonial policy. He is confronted with unusual difficulties owing to the inelastic nature of the Constitution. At the time that instrument was made, there was such a vast wilderness of unoccupied land, the statement of that period made provision only for creating States out of the land in sight. The question of colonies or outlying possessions was not entertained. No provision was made for such acquisitions, and the power to do so was strenuously denied. The Supreme Court has declared, incidentally, that the Constitution does not permit any colonial system; that its end and aim is the union of independent States.

The difficulty, therefore, before the President and Congress is embarrassing. They find the Constitution is a large and diversified political garden, with many paths running through it, but there are innumerable notices posted up in all directions, "Keep off the grass." These supreme and final directions to "Keep off the grass" are inconvenient when a short cut is necessary, as it is in the case of government under a colonial system.

It is said that the President, after a close study of the British colonial system, "does not think it desirable to treat Porto Rico as an integral part of the Union." He inclines to the theory of rule by a governor general, who may appoint an advisory board upon the recommendation of local commercial bodies, through which the people may utter their grievances against the government. This is one of the British methods. Under it, it is expected that the people of that island will be gradually educated in local self government.

The objections to it, that will be urged in Congress, especially by the Democrats, will be, that there is no provision, under the Constitution, for holding any territory whatever with full and lawful possession, and at the same time treating it not as an integral part of the United States, and therefore not subject to the Constitution. Such opposition never arises against the British colonial policy, because the innumerable "Keep off the grass" notices are not found in the British form of government.

While the difficulty is a serious one, and will give rise to protracted debate in Congress, the public mind will finally reach some conclusion, and Congress, with the President, will act upon it. The Supreme Court will, also, find some way of interpreting the Constitution so as to legalize it.

The debate on the question of a colonial policy, will without any doubt, involve to some extent, the government of the Hawaiian territory, and the capacity of the people here for self rule, not the capacity of the few Anglo-Saxons for self rule, but of all classes, excluding we presume, the Asiatics.

## THE OFFENDING OFFICERS.

Gen. King is quite competent to see that justice is done to the offending officers who declared martial law on Monday night. It is strange, however, that Gen. King, if a reported interview with him is correct, declares that Lieut. Merriam is innocent. While this officer was not on duty, he was in uniform and assumed to act as an officer of the army. He violated in a most unseemly manner, the rule that one holding a commission in the army is bound to "act like an officer and a gentleman." However, Gen. King is fully competent to protect the honor of the army, and it is to be presumed that he will do so. Lieut. Wheelock is said to be connected, more or less, with the Canal ring in the State of New

York, and it is due to this influence that he has been able to disgrace the uniform.

Both of these officers are liable to a charge of disorderly conduct in our police court. Neither their commissions, or any instructions from superior officers, in a time of peace, relieves them from their obligations as citizens. Perhaps a few weeks on the "reef" would convince these men that they are not beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

## NEW "SUGAR PROBLEMS."

We print in another column extracts from a personal letter received from Dr. Walter Maxwell. The suggestions and comments are so valuable, we venture to print extracts, instead of using them as material for our own remarks. Dr. Maxwell's views are tentative and suggestive. At the same time they open up lines of thought which present serious questions for the future.

The early political union of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines with the United States, in some form, more or less intimate is probable. The result may be the extension of our present protective tariff to these countries. We may then look, within a few years, to a surplus of sugar produced within American possessions or colonies. The moment that surplus is reached the price of sugar will fall to the level of the world's price. Whenever American "protected" articles oversupply the home market, they compete with the foreign article abroad, and, so far in the history of trade, either depress or tend to depress prices.

In the competition which will then take place in sugar production on what may be practically American soil, the question of labor will determine which State, or territory, or colony, will survive. Cuba, and Porto Rico and the Philippines have the advantage of cheap labor, if it is an advantage. It is not an imported labor like the Hawaiian. It is indigenous and sufficient to supply the needs of many and vast plantations. On the other hand, the tendency in Hawaii is toward an increase in the rate of wages.

We believe, on the testimony of many of the largest employers of labor in the world, that the least cost of any product is more a question of brains than of "cheap labor." Many of our planters do not accept this proposition, and cling to the belief that the cheaper the labor, the cheaper the cost of production. These men become somewhat confused if the experience of these islands is put before them, namely, that the enormous increase of sugar per acre is due to intelligent work, brain work, in the study of irrigation, of fertilizers, and of machinery. They are now forced to accept what the scholars tell them about the value of brain work, but they still draw the line at the field hands.

But if Hawaii is to be at a disadvantage in obtaining a supply of cheap labor, it is only to build its own and advance by the best use of labor that is not "cheap," in the ordinary sense, but cheap in the sense that Carnegie uses it, when he says he has men who "are cheap at \$10 per day."

There appears to be no other alternative for Hawaii. But in spite of the black cloud rising in the sky, there is still no serious effort being made to meet the coming storm, though it be afar off.

The experiment of introducing American labor on the Ewa plantation is most interesting, and no doubt will be pushed actively. But anyone familiar with the habits and inherited ideas of American laborers, will foresee that it will be some years before its success can be determined. That the movement can be made a success is beyond question. That it will be made a success is quite another question. The history of commercial and agricultural enterprises is that of failures when there might have been successes and of final successes founded on repeated failures.

## "NIGGERS" AGAIN.

The Texas Regiment that refused to take its pay from a nigger paymaster was informed by the President that it must take its pay from him or go without it. The Texas Regiment entertained those enlightened views regarding the relation of the Caucasian to the negro, that our contemporary, the Bulletin, entertains in holding that it is an insult to compare the natives with the colored people.

The President, who stands as the nominal leader of the Republican party, does not entertain the sensitive ethnological views of our contemporary, and insisted on "insulting" the proud Caucasian, by compelling him to take his pay from a "nigger." The President insisted, several months ago, in forcing a "nigger" postmaster on the people of a Southern town. The nigger was shot by the proud Caucasians. The President is the leader of the Republican party and the country is proud of him.

## THE ANIMALS AGAIN.

The animals await with anxiety the return of Miss Helen Wilder. Unless she does return speedily there may be, and ought to be, an insurrection of the brutes against the cruelty of man. Since the departure to the Coast of their best friend, these dumb creatures have suffered an increase of cruelty from the lords of Creation—the lords who have been trying for some thousands of years to civilize themselves. Only recently, among other incidents, a charming woman challenged a pitiless wretch traveling in Kapiolani park, who was lashing a horse that could not carry his load. The monster dared to abuse the animal because he knew that Society tolerated it, although it would not tolerate a theft of a paper of needles. So it is said on the street, "When does Miss Wilder return?" She seems to have become a benevolent institution, like the Churches and the Y. M. C. A. She appears to be more necessary to the comfort and inalienable rights of the animals than either of those two important institutions. There must be some deformity in their structure when they fail to enforce animal rights. Sam Jones, the Revivalist, said he wished to see more "doing power" and less "yelling power" among good people. One of the friends of the brutes said, with Jean Paul, "That so long as the Churches ignored the divine rights of animals the members thereof would make their Heavenward progress like that of the Jerusalem pilgrims of old, who for three steps forward took one backward."

It is true that the police force puts some restraint on the tendency to do cruel things, and there is some public sentiment on the subject. But it is not a living sentiment, one that searches for violation of the law and insists on punishment.

It is said that evil-doers in the line of this kind of cruelty regard Miss Wilder as a "Holy Terror." It is fortunate that they do. If France found a "Holy Terror" in Joan d' Arc, and the lazy commissaries of the American army find Miss Clara Barton another "Holy Terror," it is only fair that Hawaii should have one of these desirable fiends.

Word has evidently been passed around among the animals that Miss Wilder will return. If permitted they would gladly meet her upon the wharf, and cover her with leis. Moreover, they would join in a song of grateful welcome and praise for the return of their protector, and Capt. Berger, who is always engaged in good works, and loves animals, would conduct their exercises, and wrench harmony out of it, even if the voices of mules predominated.

## ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

On asking an intelligent non-commissioned officer, several days ago, how many of the volunteers would have enlisted with their present knowledge of military life, he replied that he was confident that not five per cent of them would have enlisted. An officer of the Regulars stated recently in this town that he had been one of the military instructors of over six hundred young men in one of the western States; that upon graduation each one of these young men was capable, so far as training was concerned, to command a company, and was familiar with the needs of men in a campaign. He declared that in spite of the absolute need of competent officers in the several hundred regiments suddenly called into the field, these men were ignored, and preference given to men who either had a personal influence or a political pull. Several of these trained men received commissions, but the majority of them who desired to enlist, preferred joining the Regulars as common soldiers, because in this branch of the service the officers were competent to take care of the men.

The comment on this condition of things is, "The war is teaching us what to do." So did the great Civil war teach us what to do. It taught half a million of men what the art of war is. It taught them how to obtain and cook food; how to observe sanitary regulations; that the average man is, after all, a delicate creature, and that the percentage of physically sound men is very low; that the serious dangers come, not from the bullet, but from the cess pool; that a rainstorm disabled more men than a battle; that bad water killed more men than artillery. All these valuable lessons were learned in 1861-5, and organizations which learned them were then disbanded.

When an army was needed for the Spanish war, one would suppose that a nation, with its business-like methods of reaching results, would have called upon the experience of these veterans, who could furnish officers for an army of 300,000 men and their services on the instant demanded.

But here is the lesson out of history: The men of the present generation were born after these valuable and costly experiences had been obtained. The Civil war was to them a legend and not a reality. The literature of the period, subsequent to that war, was one of battlefields and heroic

charges. This generation could not listen to the literature of preparation for war, of the vital and homely subjects which covered pots and kettles, and blankets, and wholesome food, and sanitary provisions. This generation of men, knowing nothing about these necessary methods of protecting life in warfare, make up and control the political parties, and it insisted on putting a volunteer force into the field, just as Alice would have done it in Wonderland. The eye of this generation was upon the Spaniard. It forgot that while a man's soul might be kindled with enthusiasm, his "insides" had no patriotism, and cared nothing for "the battle cry of Freedom." This generation forgot that the "insides," the creation of the Almighty, knew no country, no flag. When they were asked if they could put up with bad water, and poor food, in the interests of humanity, and for the glory of the nation, they simply refused and have had their own way.

The lessons of the Civil war were lost, within thirty-five years after it closed. They are now being re-learned with sacrifice and suffering here and elsewhere.

The volunteers are abundantly patriotic, but they are now the missionaries who will preach business-like methods if there is to be expansion and more war.

Fortunately, even on land, the war with Spain has been only a "walk-over." Even the assault at San Juan would have been unnecessary, if time had been taken to bring up the siege guns. Fortunately this lesson has been learned in a contest with the poorest nation of Europe.

## MAINE FUND.

The "Maine League" proposes, as it appears in another column, to raise a sum by national subscription which is to be expended in building a battleship to replace the Maine, or if the amount contributed is not sufficient, to present the contribution to the United States Government as a donation that shall stand as a tribute of love on the part of the American people to their Government, etc.

It seems to us that the scheme is not well advised. In these days of rapid changes in the construction of warships, any battleship may soon be out of date. The alternative of handing over a lot of money to the Government as a tribute of love, and as a national monument to the memory of the sailors of the Maine is a crude and foolish proposition. No suggestion is made as to the use that shall be made of the money. The language of the address would simply cover the sum into the Treasury and leave it there, until a more acceptable proposition is made, it is not advisable to respond to this circular address.

## RED CROSS WORK.

The letter of Gen. King to the ladies of the Red Cross should not be misunderstood. It is evidently written with care, and shows the General's intention to deal justly and tactfully with a delicate matter. He recognizes fully the generosity of the ladies, but feels that the American Government is bound to take care of its sick men, especially since the issuance of the order from the medical headquarters allowing the sum of 60 cents per day to be used for each sick person in the purchase of extra food.

The officers in command of the troops gratefully appreciate the kindness of the ladies representing the Red Cross. But they were bound in honor, to ask them to discontinue their services when, to have continued them, would have operated as an imposition upon charity.

Sons and daughters of Jay Gould are getting publicity that is quite different from the character of newspaper attention given their late father. During the war with Spain Miss Helen Gould contributed no less than \$127,000 for the care of American troops and rendered valuable assistance in many ways without ostentation. Geo. Gould has just been interviewed in London and talks like a broad-minded American interested in the welfare of his country and her people.

Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, still positively insists that the Maine was blown up by Cubans for the express purpose of bringing about a collision between Spain and the United States. Mr. Caffrey declares that Spain was complying promptly with every request from Washington and that had there been coolness and non-interference, war would have been averted.

In Police Court at Washington, D. C., it developed that the owner of a rig was driving on the wrong side of the street when he ran down a wheelman. The rig driver was promptly fined \$10 and ordered to pay for damage to the bicycle. In Honolulu both wheelmen and rig drivers offend constantly by using "the wrong side of the street."

## SOME CONFUSION.

If the interview with Col. Soper published in the New York Herald is correct, it indicates emphatically the divergent views of men here in the matter of local government. Col. Soper apparently assumes to speak for the community at large. In declaring that: "We would prefer a government similar to that of the District of Columbia," he indicates that there are settled convictions here on the subject. He is hardly justified in this view of present situation.

The "Committee" of the A. U. P. asks for a government with a "liberal suffrage." The Hilo Chamber of Commerce, however, desires a property qualification for the suffrage. One body of men represented by an organ that professes to strictly follow the Republican party, demands manhood suffrage, and points to the political graves that are yawning for those who refuse to grant it.

There seems to be much divergence of opinion on the subject of local government.

It is the practice on the Mainland for a candidate to make a public confession of his political creed. As the Committee of the A. U. P. (not the A. U. P. itself) has a candidate for the governorship in the field, and this candidate is supported by two of the local organs, it is strictly in order for him to declare what his creed is. Interested citizens, and those who are students of the situation, would like to know where he stands on vital questions. The practice of adopting a platform, and nominating a candidate who adheres to it is now a custom of the country. To nominate a candidate first and then leave him like a toy balloon floating in the air, without any anchorage, is unprecedented.

The suggestion is not entirely absurd that offices should first be created by law, and their duties defined, before candidates for them are proposed. To run for an office that does not exist, is like naming a baby before it is born.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

There is "rotation" on the Supreme Bench here just now.

How long before there will be a Commandant of the Honolulu Navy Yard?

The mirrors are to remain in the saloon so that there may be reflections both before and after.

China's throne has followed up an edict endorsing free salvation with another establishing freedom of the press.

The public works department is now to have the assistance, or co-operation or added effort of the Government at Washington.

It is remarked that if there was more playground for children of the city there would be fewer of the children playing on the streets.

The success of concerts here and the steady growth of interest in music speaks well for the community standard of intelligence, culture and taste.

The enlisted men of Camps McKinley and Otis have, with a pay day gone and gone, made an excellent reputation for order and gentlemanly conduct.

The light wine and beer licenses having been issued, it devolves upon the police to see that these shops deal only in goods permitted by their licenses.

It would be well, to paraphrase one of the old fashioned humorists, were much that isn't so concerning Hawaii to be omitted from the papers in the States.

Direct and profitable results that have accrued here from the work of Dr. Walter Maxwell, demonstrate the high value of the services of a well qualified specialist.

Maj. Webb C. Hayes made a creditable record during the war with Spain and coming up to the measure of being a man of quite good size, is being urged by Republican leaders in Ohio for the governorship of the State.

The sensation of Monday night developed a whole brigade of martial law lawyers as well as a host of individuals who knew nothing of the affair till they read of it in this paper, yet can tell volumes of details.

The irresponsible and malicious howl about the issuance of bonds by the Government here needs only for completion to the gem point the assertion that the Cabinet proposes to get hold of the \$4,000,000 in cash and elope with it.

It is presumed that a straight report on the Honolulu martial law episode will reach the proper authorities at Washington. It is a regrettable thing that the account must pass through the hands of the father of the chief offender.

Island boys sent to the colleges and universities of the Mainland have seldom failed to distinguish themselves. "Sonny" Cunha will be carrying on the good work and maintaining the general reputation if he makes the Yale football team.

It is in the army reorganization plan of Gen. Miles to reduce regiments from twelve to eight companies and to have seventy-five instead of 106 men in each company. It has been apparent from the first that the companies, as offi-

cers, are unwieldy. At one time it was suggested that there be a single lieutenant, but nothing came of the thought.

Naval experts attending conventions on the engagement before Santiago are said to be in greater number to describe it as a running fight or a fighting run.

The late Dr. John Hall was a preacher of the old evangelical type. He was a master of argument and in thought probed the depths of philosophy, but the central point of his religious teaching was the exhibition of Christ's saving work.

Honolulu's "night" school is fairly booming and the educational classes at the Y. M. C. A. are organizing with increased membership. There appears to be a determination all along the line to keep the percentage of illiteracy down to a small fraction.

Of the whole American army of 250,000, about 50,000 new recruits. Of the 50,000 half were used in Cuba and with the material assistance of the navy, took this rich Spanish possession from a defending army of 200,000 men, well armed and equipped and behind the best of siege arrangements.

One of the local papers is hammering away at somebody for appointing Representative Leobenstein to a Government billet. Labor is being wasted on a straw man for the very direct reason that Mr. Leobenstein has not been given any state assignment.

It is expected that when Jos. Marsden finishes his tour of the world and settles again in Hawaii he will establish worship of the mongoose, which he introduced here as an enemy to field rats. Mr. Marsden will find that in Egypt the mongoose is still cherished. This is because it destroys the eggs of crocodiles and snakes.

Lines are being formed early in the States for the next Presidential campaign. W. D. Hyman, who was chairman of the national committee of the gold Democrats in '96, has gone over to the Republican party. Mr. Hyman says outright that he takes this step for the purpose of putting in the most effective influence against Bryanite fusion.

## WAILAUA DETAILS ARE NOW SETTLED.

Rice and Pasture Lands—\$1,000,000 Block—Manager.

Important land deals affecting the new Wailaia plantation were consummated yesterday. This takes the enterprise from the realm of stage of probability to the position of certainty. There were grazing and rice land leases to be disposed of and the satisfactory agreements concerning these holdings will be drawn up in legal form today. Memoranda has been in existence for some time.

It was stated yesterday in a business transaction relating to the plantation that the option on \$1,000,000 of the stock given in August to Col. T. H. Soper with the understanding that he was to dispose of the stock on the Coast, had been withdrawn. At the time the Australia left San Francisco, which was September 24, Col. Soper had not disposed of the securities. It is assumed here that he had been disappointed at San Francisco and had gone on to New York. Another guess is that he sold the stock at San Francisco, did not care to report it to the Honolulu end of the deal and went on to New York for a pleasure trip. At any rate there has been pronounced dissatisfaction in a quarter here that must always be considered, because Col. Soper and Mr. Valentine were given the \$1,000,000 of stock for the Coast market. This was because there was no doubt but that every dollar of the capital stock would be taken up promptly in Honolulu.

If W. J. Lawrie, now of Ewa, is not manager of the new Wailaia, the man in charge will be one of experience and one well known, but whose name has not yet been mentioned in this connection. Mr. Lawrie has a month on which to decide between Ewa and Wailaia and is a frequent visitor to Wailaia. Frank Halstead has succeeded his brother Edgar in charge at Wailaia while Mr. Edgar is making a trip to the States. Frank Halstead has another engagement which would prevent him from taking hold of the new enterprise.

## THE WOMAN HEART.

Tribute to Thoughtfulness of a Honolulu Lady. (Washington Post.)

Since I read a letter which came to Washington a fortnight ago, I am glad of the annexation of Hawaii, for out there in Honolulu lives a kindly gentlewoman whom Uncle Sam may be extremely proud to count among his daughters. Among the volunteer soldiers which one of the Western States sent on the third Manila expedition was a young man whose mother lives in Washington. He is only a private, and he is 6 feet tall, but he is his mother's baby and it cost her more than anyone knows to give him up. He hates to write letters and he sent her from Honolulu merely a line that told her nothing at all. A week later there arrived a thick envelope addressed in a strange hand. It contained a letter from the Honolulu gentlewoman. She had not the private, she had entertained him at her home, and she wrote to tell her mother, an utter stranger, just how the boy looked, what he said, what he did, and how he felt. She included, too, a number of kodak pictures she had taken of him, and the kindest heart couldn't buy them from the soldier's mother. It was the gracious act of a kind hearted woman, and that kindly mother will be grateful as long as she lives.







**Disposition to Hold Merriam Blameless - No Court Martial, Says Gen. King - Quiet Night.**

**The Bingham Lexicon.**  
Chester A. Doyle is continuing the search for the Polynesian lexicon lost by Rev. Hiram Bingham and believes that he is now on the trail of the property. Mr. Doyle is working hard in this case and hopes to very soon re-

**The Amarapoora.**  
The wreck of the S. S. Amarapoora which has visited this port, was sold by auction at Kobe, by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. at Shanghai on the 30th of August. The vessel was knocked down to a Chinese iron merchant named Yu Chong-tai for Tls 8,300.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth had at the station house yesterday a quite complete small wrecking outfit. It was brought from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cruze, colored people who are frequently in police court. The plan consists of a pint of blasting powder in a pot nail and a yard of fuse, with a cap contrived out of a rifle shell. Cruze complains that his wife has fixed up a plan to kill him by explosion.

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SOLUBLE AND CAN BE TAKEN WITHOUT  
EATING OR DRINKING. THEY ARE  
FROM MERCURY. CONTAIN NO  
POISONS. IN BOTTLES OF 24 EACH OF 41  
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## A PLAY EVENING

Art League Dramatic Circle to  
Use the Theater.

## MANAGER HAS NEW TALENT

Two Comedies for the Program.  
Stage Managers—Castes—Music.  
League Hall.

The entertainment of the Dramatic Circle of the Kilauea Art League will take place in the opera house on the evening of October 29. Two short comedy sketches will be presented, the first having one scene only and the second two. Both are high class and will undoubtedly prove most interesting. Dr. A. E. Nichols has charge over all and will put on the plays. Lieut. Tice, of the U. S. Engineers, will be stage manager for the first sketch and "Boh" Scott for the second.

The first play is a pretty little comedy entitled "Bear and Forbear." It will be by Mrs. Tice, Miss Stella Love, Miss Kathryn Widdifield, Lieut. Tice and Dr. Winslow. It will be seen that all are new faces. In fact it has been the endeavor of Dr. Nichols to use new talent in both plays, giving the old troupe a vacation.

The second and principal sketch is entitled "A Model Lover," and is in two parts, or rather is presented in two scenes. Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Alice Kitchen, Miss Young, S. M. Ballou, Dr. Humphreys and A. W. Camp are in the cast.

The players selected for these sketches are taking marked interest in their work. A full rehearsal was held Wednesday evening and this will be kept up. The plays when presented will be before the general public. The amateur orchestra will furnish the music. Tickets will be placed on sale in about a week.

The Fairchild Shoe store people have secured the lease of the entire premises at Hotel and Fort streets, including the Art League rooms up stairs. Free use of the rooms has been granted the League, however, for rehearsals and it is probable that an arrangement will be made whereby the building may be permanently occupied.

Negotiations are pending for permanent quarters for the League at Alaka and Hotel streets. It is proposed to raise the library building to two stories and to erect a long, wide addition at the rear. A part of the new structure will be used for a permanent gallery and the regular requirements of the League as well as the needs of the Library Association.

## AFTER DASHER.

## Trouble Ahead for a Captain Known Here.

A dispatch from Stockton says that some soldiers of Company A, Sixth California Regiment, stationed at Alcatraz, but home on furlough, are most bitter in denunciation of Capt. Dasher of the company, and propose to try to have him court-martialed for failing to pass certain written applications made by them up to the proper authority.

Many of the men in the company have presented requests to be transferred to other companies, but the captain is reported to have torn them to pieces. This is a violation of the rules, as such communications should be forwarded to the adjutant. One of the men whose request was torn up has decided to carry the matter to headquarters. Many requests for furlough have been refused by Dasher when it is claimed, the retention of the men with the company was entirely unnecessary. It is said that several chastisements have been promised the captain when the men meet him in civil life again.

Dasher is quite well known in Honolulu. When here on a visit he made many friends and arranged for a shoot between his command and one of the N. G. H. companies.

## Prize Mosquito Story.

(From the Cocoa, Fla., News.)

The past few days have furnished an experience with mosquitoes in this section seldom equaled and never surpassed. The vicious insects have come in a cloud, infesting every nook and corner and attacking every living thing from which a drop of blood could be drawn. Men have been forced to quit work, horses and mules have had to be protected, dogs had to be taken into dwelling houses, and poultry squawked in the night like wild beasts as they were seized. All outdoor work is largely suspended and indoors the fumes of burning insect powder indicate the persistent defense necessary to be made against the invading pests. The long months of immunity are being made up to us now, but it is hoped that this crop will be short lived.

## Handsome Display.

The N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co. have a very handsome flower and ribbon window. The goods displayed comprise all the latest fall shades. The enlarging of this store has greatly assisted to display the stock. Counters are arranged to give ample room to show goods. The millinery department is in the back part of the addition and has an excellent light to show the effects designed in this department.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## NAVAL.

U. S. S. Albatross, Tanager, San Francisco, Sept. 27.

## MERCHANTMEN.

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## FASHIONABLE

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